

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 7TH, 1900.

NUMBER 32

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CAIXA 352
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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published about the end of August. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of The Rio News.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean minister of foreign affairs is about to leave for Europe.

—A Santiago telegram of the 30th says the illness of President Errazuriz has again become aggravated.

—President Errazuriz will resume the presidency on the 15th inst. At least so says a recent telegram from Santiago.

—In Peru Dr. Carlos Pierola has been elected president of the chamber of deputies, which has occasioned a ministerial crisis.

—The Chilean government has solicited information from Bolivia in regard to the assassination of the Chilean consul at Oruro.

—A Santiago telegram of the 3rd says that President Errazuriz has postponed his return to Santiago. He was to have returned on Saturday last.

—An Oruro telegram of the 2nd says that the Chilean consul there had been assassinated when entering his office. The police are investigating the affair.

—Eight officers of the Chilean army have left for Europe for the purpose of studying various military topics. There is always money for such studies.

—Chili is to have a permanent military tribunal, which looks as though civil government were gradually giving way to brass buttons and special privileges.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine national guard has been called out for extraordinary service in September next.

—Buenos Aires was visited by a heavy temporal last week and the lower districts of the city were inundated.

—Official advices from Asuncion, Paraguay, state that after the first cases of bubonic pest recently announced, no others appeared until the 1st inst., when one new case was found.

—The Montevideo British Hospital report for June is as follows: Under treatment June 1st, 12; admitted during the month 18; discharged during the month 10; died 1; remaining June 30, 18.

—At the invitation of the British commission Mr. Barrington and other members of the diplomatic corps had breakfast yesterday on board the "Sussex" which carries over 1100 horses to South Africa.—B. A. Herald, July 25.

—The Buenos Aires Herald of July 25th says:—The foreign merchants in La Plata have decided to take part in the municipal elections. They will not be able to effect much reform unless they are able to get the foreign workman to vote in full strength.

—The London board of the London and River Plate Bank have made a present of £400,000 to Mr. Ceferino Domingo, the keensighted receiving cashier of the bank in Buenos Aires, who was the first to discover the recent \$500 note forgery, thereby saving his own bank and several others from a heavy loss.—Montevideo Times.

—There is no doubt that the government will ask congress to change the law regarding the payment of custom dues in paper money at the rate of 227.27 and require payment to be made in gold or its equivalent as quoted on the Bolsa. This will practically end the conversion law except so far as relates to the repudiation of 56 per cent of the currency.—B. A. Herald, July 25.

—Dr. Brunmeister has published his report on the suitability of Puerto Desado for the site of a town. The land round there can support 1000 sheep to the league. Only the sheltered river bottoms are suitable for agriculture. With the shrimp fisheries developed and a rapid line of steamers to Buenos Aires the place would thrive. The north side of the harbor would be the best site for a town and port.—B. A. Herald.

—Judging from certain references in the telegrams from both Buenos Aires and Rio Janeiro, negotiations are on foot between the Argentine and Brazilian authorities for the general suppression of quarantines which of late have grown into such a serious plague to the River Plate, and the substitution of more modern and less prejudicial prophylactic measures. In fact, in Buenos Aires the feeling against quarantines has been growing for some time past, and the campaign against them, commenced by the English papers, has been vigorously taken up by the native press, which, in this matter has shown more enlightenment than the native Montevideo papers. This is certainly good news, and the proposed reform cannot take place too soon. We do not know whether the health authorities here have been consulted in the matter, but that is of little importance, for whatever arrangement is made, they can only resist at the expense of cutting themselves off with communication, social and commercial, on both sides, and unreasonable as they are on the subject of quarantines, they will hardly dare to go to that length; or, if they did, the matter would soon be settled by turning them out of office and placing more sensible men in their place. Anyhow, there is the pleasing prospect that before long we will have seen the last of the quarantine plague in its worst aspects.—Montevideo Times, July 25.

—For the sake of the Argentine army's honor, it is very much to be regretted that high officials should within recent times have become conspicuous as misdoers. First we have had Colonel Perez seriously implicated in the great note forgery case; then we have had Colonel Mallo guilty of such flagrant offences against justice that a court martial could not bring itself to convict his slayer; and this week we have Colonel Pretes arrested on a charge of making a trade in stolen army stores. The high position of these men ought to cause their crimes to be regarded with special detestation; but the tone of the newspapers is such as to imply that the incidents are to be regarded as misfortunes rather than crimes. So long as this is the case, the fair name of the army must suffer; and it should be the business of officers themselves to see that justice is done, and that every effort is made to weed out offenders of any kind from their ranks.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—The Buenos Aires Herald credits the following to the Rosario papers, though it appeared in *El Bife* some time ago:—The Rosario press tells the following tale which does not seem at all unlikely. A thief at seven o'clock entered a house occupied by a well known musical family in that city. Just as he was entering the music room he heard a noise and slipped behind a curtain. The eldest daughter of the house came in to practice singing. She kept it up for an hour. Soon after the second daughter came and sang, or danced, or tried to do so. At nine the eldest son came and practised on the flute till ten. At ten the other son came with a professor and had a violin lesson till eleven when the whole family married in and began a classical symphony on piano, violin, flute and cello. This was too much for the thief who came out of his hiding place and said "for the love of God send for the police and have me taken away." At the request of the family the police rushed up the case.

—According to telegrams from Buenos Aires, the Paraguayan authorities have put such obstacles in the way of the establishment of disinfecting stations, that the idea has been abandoned, and consequently the quarantines which were recently declared will be continued indefinitely. Paraguay has also gone further, and adopted reprisals against Argentina by ordaining disinfection of all vessels from Argentina, on the pretence that they bring infection with them. All this is supremely silly. Just because the various health authorities disagree between each other, and on account of petty professional jealousy, the whole trade and river shipping traffic of the Plate has to suffer, and an antiquated and pernicious quarantine system is prolonged. This only proves once more how very unfit the health authorities in this part of the world are to exercise the grave responsibilities entrusted to them. And the worst of it is that these quarantines punish the country that declares them for more than they do the country against which they are declared. For this reason we say that the quarantine plague is the worst of all the plagues known in the Plate.—Montevideo Times, July 27.

—The private life of a nation is broadly speaking represented in its public life; private morality in public morality; individual integrity in the national sense of honor. We should always bear this in mind. It will more forcibly bring home to us the necessity of our social as well as political regeneration. When we hear of robberies of war material or war stores; peculation here and there in the public administration; official denunciation of whole sale public fraud as a factor in the shrinkage of national revenue; and when we see each recurring scandal become for a moment a journalistic sensation to be quickly dropped as no longer of public interest; it would be well for us to reflect that, fundamentally, the causes of this decadence of public morality are the same as those which have multiplied our divorce cases, increased the illegitimate birth rate, and made possible the dire record of our criminal courts. We can only meet our disgrace by ending it. We must begin over again. Erect the monuments you please to Sarmiento; but bury his godless system of education and give the country a chance to rechristianize. We are mainly pagans now—but without pagan virtues. Until we get back some sound moral principle as the basis of our action and react from the religion of the main chance, our ethics shall reek. Our life is poisoned at its source: our youth is blighted in its flower. Congress dines pedantically over a sanitation law for infested live-stock; but why not pass a ferocious law dealing with the moral sanitation of our imports from Europe, India or mercantile? Look at the literature that is so freely offered for sale here and so largely read by the youth of the country without let or hindrance. It would be better for certain deputies to turn their attention in this direction than give scandal by asking congress to consecrate the duel and legalize adultery.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

ONE of our London exchanges showed a very marked weakness in American geography lately. In giving the telegraphic news of an electric tramway accident at Tacoma, the news editor headed the item with "Trolley Car Wreck—Near New York—35 killed 18 injured." As Tacoma is on the Pacific coast in the northwestern corner of the United States and over 3,000 miles from New York, the London editor's idea of "nearness" will create a smile.

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 Capital paid up..... 750,000
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 Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.
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Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

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 Montevideo and Paysandú.

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 Idem paid up..... 500,000
 Reserve fund..... 340,000

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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

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BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. Rs. 101.246.400\$000

N. B. This capital to be
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 Profits in suspense . Rs. 11.156.739\$835

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From the New York Times, June 24.

THE CHINESE CIVILIZATION.

RICHARD DRINKLEY SHERIDAN SAYS
 IT IS NOT ALL BAD.

"One of the reasons why the Chinese object to conversion by missionaries is because they have already a pretty good religion of their own," says Richard Drinkley Sheridan, who is at the Hotel Kensington on his way home to England, after a fifteen months' stay in Peking and Tien Tsin. "Probably more myths have been circulated about China than about all other countries put together, and some day, when the powers shall have thrown open the empire, we all shall be surprised to find the Chinese a pretty decent lot, suspicious of foreigners only because they fear the disruption of their own country. It is true their modes of punishment and their manner of administering justice seem to our Western minds barbarous and brutal; still, with the French Revolution at our backs and the Spanish bullfights before our faces, it is more satisfactory for us not to judge Chinamen from our own standards of mercy, but to take them as they are, a strange people from whom Westerners have much to learn morally and otherwise."

"To begin with their religion: a large number of Chinese are Buddhists. Buddha was born 623 B. C. Chinese Buddhism enforces a trinity known as the Three Precious Ones, namely, Buddha, the past; Dharma, the present; and the Lord, and Leuga, the future and the church of the priesthood. The moral code of the religion contains ten prohibitions—killing, stealing, adultery, lying, selling wine, spending false of others, self-praise and backbiting, parsimony and scoffing, uncorrected anger, and reviling the Three Precious Ones. "The Buddhist Church in Tibet has its pope, its cardinals, its bishops, priests, and monks exactly as has the Roman Catholic Church. And more, it has infant baptism, confirmation, masses for the dead, rosaries, chaplets, candles, sacred water, and processions."

"The teachings of Buddha were reduced to writing 93 B. C. The entire canon of the faith was compiled in A. D. 400. In this Buddha is described as coming from heaven, being born of a virgin, welcomed by angels, receiving by an old saint, presented in a temple, baptized with water, and later with fire. He is described as astonishing the doctors with his understanding, was later led into a wilderness, where he was tempted by the devil, and thereafter he went about doing wonders and preaching. He was a friend to the poor, was transfigured on a mount, descended into hell, and finally ascended into heaven."

"It seems doubtful when Buddhism was introduced into China. It is recorded, however, that in the year 63 A. D. the Emperor Li-Ming-Ti had a vision wherein he saw a great golden image around whose head was a halo, and it was believed it meant Truth. The Emperor's brother, Prince Tsin, having heard of Buddhism from India, said the vision seen was nothing but the Great Buddha. A mission was sent forth, which returned after some years, bringing back a wooden image, a counterpart of the golden one, one book, and a Hindu priest."

"The great temple at Peking, called the Yung-Ho-Kung, or the Lama Temple, is a Mongol Buddhist monastery, in which there are some 1,200 acting priests. Here the dogmas of Buddhism are taught under the control of a Gagan, or living Buddha."

"The studies comprise a course of instruction in metaphysics, ascetic duties, astrology, and medicine."

"Many Chinese are Confucians. These follow the teachings of Confucius, which are the worship of ancestors. One of the provisions of

this creed is that no son shall live more expensively than his father or mother.

"The proverbs and saying of a people are always indicative of its character. Here are some Chinese sayings: 'If the blind lead the blind they will both go to the pit'; 'An old man marrying a young wife is like a withered willow sprouting'; 'A wife should excel in four things, virtue, speech, deportment, and needlework'; 'Every day cannot be a Feast of Lanterns'; 'Would you look at the character of a prince, look at his minister, or the disposition of a man, observe his companion, or that of a father, mark his son'; 'The higher a rat creeps up a cow's horn the narrower he finds it'; 'Let us get drunk to-day while we have wine, the sorrows of to-morrow may be borne by to-morrow.'"

"There is probably no other characteristic which has so branded the Chinese as barbarians as have their methods of punishment. In the Board of Punishments in Peking, which is the prison for ministers, they use the rack, thumbscrews, hot irons to burn out eyes, scissors to cut off ears, and thumb-rings to suspend men by their thumbs and toes."

"The following is the story of a Chinese execution, as told me by Sir Robert Hart, an eye witness."

"Eight prisoners were to be beheaded. The Mandarin, who was the executioner, sat in an open booth, and as the eight men marched by him each was marked on the forehead. Seven of the prisoners were to suffer for robbing and murdering an old man. The eighth was a Mandarin who had been degraded for an offense which he declared he never committed. Once he had been a great man in China, even as Li-Hung-Chang. He had been a prisoner for many years, when suddenly his execution was ordered by the Viceroy of Quing-Tung."

"The seven first men were executed neatly and well, but when the executioner came to the last—Li-Hung-Chang, he struggled and declined to put forth his neck, wildly vociferating that he was innocent and had been unjustly accused and condemned. The executioner caught his pigtail and dragged his head forward from the body, with the result that the head was severed only after many blows had been struck. The head and body were terribly mutilated. When the head finally fell the mouth opened and closed, as if still trying to articulate the words 'Injustice, injustice.'"

"The body remained kneeling and the arms worked frantically in protest for some time till knocked over. The spectators then ran with bread and other soft foodstuffs which they dipped into the blood and ate, the superstition being that this man had died a hero and that the blood of a brave man would give courage to those tasting it."

"Among the favorite palace deaths is stoning. The victim is stretched out on his back, arms and legs extended, and a man sits on each of the limbs. The executioner appears with a huge stone. If the victim has the money to pay for a speedy death his head is crushed at once. Otherwise the executioner may torture him at will, administering blows wherever he pleases until the victim dies of pain and loss of blood."

"The most dreadful punishment in the Chinese criminal code is the Ling-Chi, which means death in a thousand deaths, and which is inflicted on men or women who murder their parents. The condemned man is placed on his back, arms and legs extended, and fettered to pegs in the ground. With a knife the executioner hacks off the flesh at the eyebrows, the cheeks, the nose, the ears, the breasts, the hips, the thighs, and the calves, and then the hands are cut off and the feet and the arms and the legs. Meanwhile the body is being hacked with a knife by another operator, who skillfully avoids vital spots. Finally, when the victim is almost dead from loss of blood, with a slash in the pit of the stomach and a single sword blow at the neck he is finished."

"Compared to our own views on decapitation a Chinaman thinks nothing of the operation. A rich man can at any time purchase a substitute who will sell his life instead for the benefit of his family. This perhaps accounts for why such frightful cruelties are necessary to make a death penalty sufficiently impressive."

"But if nothing else can be taught us by the Chinese, their reverence for their parents is a lesson wherein they far outrank us. Even the famous Cheng-Tan-Tue owes his entire success to the command of a dying mother to her son, and the son was none other than our old friend Li-Hung-Chang."

From The Spectator.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Information from Japan is never quite accurate, the rulers of the empire religiously guarding state secrets, but all that arrives points to a conflict which at best can only be postponed. 'The Japanese are not prepared to be shut up in their islands, and know that if the Russians dominate Korea they will be shut up. On the other hand, the Russians are quite aware that unless they dominate Korea, Manchuria—which they are now piercing with railways, and are absolutely determined to acquire—will never be a safe possession, and never give them the position they seek in the north Pacific. The two ambitious clans, and as neither power is certain that the other is the stronger, that means war. The only question is the time, and it is by no means certain that the time will be very long. Russia would like to wait until her Transiberian line is complete, but that is the very reason why

Japan will avoid waiting, and may regard a quarrel between Russia and China as her best opportunity. Her preparations are very nearly complete. Her new fleet is ready, and her army, which observers reckon at half a million of men, is as well prepared as it is likely to become. What the real worth of that army is no European accurately knows. It is enormous, it is composed of brave men, and it is sure to be well supplied, but whether it has the energy and persistence necessary for a successful conflict with a European state is still uncertain.

The result of the war with China is an unsafe guide, for China was hopelessly disorganized, and her army worm-eaten with corruption, while the Japanese had probably been preparing for years. The statesmen of Tokio may find that there is some quality in Europeans with which their own men are unable to contend, and may learn too late the value of Marshal von Moltke's saying that discipline can only be fully tested by defeat. Still, the Japanese themselves for the purpose of it, and by what a nation thinks of itself, and not by what observers think of it, that national policy is directed. If the Mikado's advisers think they have a good prospect of defeating Russia, they will infallibly try to defeat her; and as their enemy is daily gathering strength, the experiment will probably be tried very soon.

From The National Geographic Review.

AREQUIPA.

Arequipa is a quaint and queer old town, and has the reputation of being the most religious city in the world. Freemasons are not allowed to live there. Protestants are ostracized, and the people devote a great part of their time to religious ceremonies. Again, it is equally famous for the purity of its atmosphere. The air is said to be clearer and the sky bluer than anywhere else. Being surrounded by desert, every breeze that reaches Arequipa is sapped of moisture. Nothing putrefies: decay is arrested in animate as well as in inanimate life, so that everything dead dries up and blows away.

Arequipa has been celebrated, too, for several centuries as a seat of learning and a centre of literary life. The most influential citizens are the monks. It has produced many famous ecclesiastical scholars and statesmen, and, although its university is not so much sought by students as it used to be, many young men are sent there from all parts of South America to be educated.

Another source of satisfaction to the old Spanish families have kept their blood pure and can trace their pedigree back further, it is claimed, than those of any other part of South America. Therefore they are proud—very proud—and exclusive. But pure air and pure blood are about all they have to brag of, for in the preservation of their dignity and the contemplation of their virtues they have little time to devote to their other pursuits, and poverty prevails to a most painful degree among some of the oldest and most aristocratic families. The women are beautiful; the men are reserved and austere. Progress and modern ideas are looked upon as an evidence of vulgarity, and the fact that Arequipa is so slow and old-fashioned is a matter of congratulation rather than regret. Because of the arid climate and the absence of clouds, this city of Arequipa was selected as the site of the astronomical and meteorological observatories of Harvard University.

RIO CRICKET ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

On Sunday last a match was played at Icarahy between men over 30 years of age against the rest and the Junior members were able to win easily by an innings and 59 runs, chiefly through a not out innings of 100 by F. Morrissey. Full score below:

OVER 30	
1st innings.	
F. H. Gepp, b. F. Morrissey.....	15
O. W. Rolfs, b. Ginnus.....	1
J. W. Elworthy, b. F. Morrissey.....	12
C. N. Atlee, b. F. Morrissey.....	0
G. H. Lomas, c. Napier, b. Ginnus.....	1
A. C. Blake, c. Ginnus, b. F. Morrissey.....	0
W. P. Slater, not out.....	24
A. M. Hadden, run out.....	0
Geo. E. Cox, b. F. Morrissey.....	0
T. D. Bunn, hit wkt., b. F. Morrissey.....	3
Guy Hall, b. Ginnus.....	7
J. Taylor, st. Smith, b. F. Morrissey.....	0
Extras.....	2
Total.....	68
UNDER 30.	
1st innings.	
F. Morrissey, not out.....	100
R. Morrissey, b. Slater.....	73
E. A. H. Roberts, b. Slater.....	4
W. T. Ginnus, b. Slater.....	16
H. Smith, b. Slater.....	3
C. H. Pullen, c. Rolfs, b. Slater.....	7
H. Hargreaves, st. Lomas, b. Slater.....	18
H. W. Jeans, b. Slater.....	7
R. Napier, not out.....	0
A. Breach, did not bat.....	0
A. J. Thompson, did not bat.....	0
Extras.....	10
Total for of wickets....	178

OVER 30.

2nd innings.	
F. H. Gepp, b. Roberts.....	8
J. W. Elworthy, run out.....	9
T. D. Bunn, c. and b. Ginnus.....	2
O. W. Rolfs, b. Ginnus.....	5
Guy Hall, b. Ginnus.....	0
W. P. Slater, b. Roberts.....	4
G. H. Lomas, b. Ginnus.....	7
C. N. Atlee, b. Pullen.....	3
A. M. Hadden, b. Pullen.....	3
A. C. Blake, b. R. Morrissey.....	3
J. Taylor, not out.....	1
Extras.....	6
Total.....	51

F. Morrissey and Slater had the best bowling analysis for their respective sides, the former taking 7 wickets for 31 and the latter, who bowled unchanged through a long and tiring innings, took 7 wickets for 71.

PERNAMBUCO CRICKET.

The following match between Old Stagers (Residents of over Five years) and New Comers, was played at Pernambuco on July 8th. The scores were:

OLD STAGERS.	
A. Foy, run out.....	27
W. Webster, b. Gore.....	5
H. Fletcher, c. F. Foy, b. Lopes.....	2
F. Clemenson l.b.w., b. Lopes.....	39
R. Thout, b. F. Foy.....	0
W. Boxwell, c. Bunt, b. Gore.....	14
H. Conolly, c. and b. Howe.....	22
R. Jones, b. Morgan.....	18
R. R. Lowe, c. F. Foy, b. Morgan.....	3
F. Wilmet, not out.....	3
Extras.....	30
Total.....	163

NEW COMERS.	
A. M. Lopes, b. A. Foy.....	2
Morgan, b. H. Conolly.....	15
Pendleton, b. H. Conolly.....	12
A. Gore, b. A. Foy.....	5
R. Williams, c. Boxwell, b. A. Foy.....	3
Kirby, b. A. Foy.....	3
F. Foy, not out.....	29
Pierce, c. Boxwell, b. Conolly.....	2
R. Blackburn, c. Boxwell, b. Conolly.....	3
C. H. Howe, c. Boxwell, b. Conolly.....	6
Extras.....	7
Total.....	84

A match was played 15th July, between 1st Eleven and Twenty-two, with the following result:

TWENTY TWO.	
Nicolas, c. McMurtrie, b. A. Foy.....	1
A. L. Bell, c. Daniel, b. A. Foy.....	7
C. H. Howe, run out.....	1
W. Jardine, b. Pratt.....	9
Morgan, c. Fellows, b. F. Foy.....	13
H. Harding, c. Boxwell, b. F. Foy.....	12
H. Conolly, l.b.w., b. Pratt.....	2
W. Webster, b. Pratt.....	0
H. Comber, b. Pratt.....	0
H. Fletcher, b. Pratt.....	23
A. M. Lopes, b. F. Foy.....	0
N. J. Harding, b. F. Foy.....	3
R. Lowe, b. Pratt.....	3
F. Wilmet, c. and b. McMurtrie.....	26
Park, b. Clemenson.....	0
F. Blackburn, b. Pratt.....	0
Pendleton, b. Pratt.....	0
R. Jones, b. Daniel.....	10
A. Monteiro, c. Pratt, b. Daniel.....	0
Dieterich, b. Daniel.....	0
A. Pinto, not out.....	3
J. Amorim, c. McMurtrie, b. Daniel.....	3
Extras.....	11
Total.....	132

1st ELEVEN.	
A. Foy, b. Lopes.....	12
Daniel, b. Conolly.....	7
D. C. Pratt, b. Lopes.....	0
F. Foy, not out.....	100
L. Latham, b. Howe.....	45
F. Clemenson, b. Howe.....	9
H. S. Fellows, not out.....	1
Extras.....	11
Total for 5 wickets.....	185

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A trained nurse, who speaks English, German and Portuguese, offers her services for any kind of illness. Can give best of recommendations. Address, Caixa do Correio, No. 189.

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NOTICE

King, Ferreira & Co. beg to advise their friends and clients that the partnership hitherto existing between William S. King, Agostinho Joaquim Ferreira, and Walter R. Cassels as a sleeping partner (*comanditario*) was by mutual and amicable arrangement dissolved on the 18th inst., Mr. W. R. Cassels retiring from the firm, and that on the same date a new partnership was formed between William S. King, Agostinho Joaquim Ferreira, and Malcolm King, for continuing the business under the same style of King Ferreira & Co.

Rio de Janeiro, 28th July, 1900.

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German lady who speaks English, French, Spanish, has some musical knowledge, and is experienced in house-keeping, wants suitable position; no objection to country. Letters to this office.

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pastern system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital. Possessors also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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120, Rua do Riachuelo

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The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

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This house is particularly renowned for its splendid breakfasts and lunches.

The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.

The Proprietors exercise every care to please their customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

C. CAMPI & Co.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

JULY 29.—It is known that the Boxers have assassinated the English missionaries at Chuchon, Hanchow and Pao-tung-fu. It is said that in case the allied army enters Peking the Chinese imperial family will retire to Tsinan-fu in Shantung. The French concession at Shanghai has been placed on a footing for defence. A Hong-kong telegram says that a Chinese revenue cutter has left for the island of Hainan to protect the Christians there. Lord Roberts telegraphs from Pretoria that the town of Middelburg had been occupied by General French. A Lourenço Marques telegram affirms that President Steyn has been captured and that President Kruger is with the Boer forces at Barberton. The American consul at Capetown is said to have gone to the Transvaal on a special mission.

JULY 30.—The Prince of Wales sent his condolences to the Queen of Italy because of the assassination of King Humbert. A person arriving at Tientsin from Peking says the Dowager Empress has prohibited the bombardment of the foreign legations. A letter received at Tientsin from the Japanese legation at Peking, dated the 22nd inst., says the conflicts and attacks on foreigners are diminishing in that capital. The letter terminates with: "We are defending the German, American, English, French, Japanese and Russian legations." A Capetown dispatch says that General Prinsloo had this morning surrendered with 5,000 men (Where did he get them?). Another dispatch says that General Prinsloo, commanding at Pauresburg, had offered to surrender on condition that his men should be permitted to return to their homes. This was refused by Gen. Hunter, and an unconditional surrender then followed. (The harshness of the victors will not tend to create that much advertised harmony in South Africa which is to be the result of this war.) The Boers are reported to be returning to the Lydenburg district. A Las Palmas telegram says that a steamer has passed there from South Africa with 500 ex-colonists expelled from the Transvaal by the British military authorities. They are Hollanders and are to be landed in Holland.

JULY 31.—The *Morning Post* says that Great Britain insists that the allied forces in China shall be commanded by a British general, which is opposed by the other powers. The *Standard* publishes a telegram from Odessa to the effect that recent concessions by the Shah make Persia a vassal of Russia. A dispatch from Sir Claude Macdonald at Peking, dated 21st July, states that from 20th June to 16th July the legations had been frequently attacked by the Chinese rebels. After the latter date an armistice had been granted to the foreigners, but the legations continued to be surrounded. Up to the 21st the foreigners had lost 62 killed in diverse attacks. The British contingent from India, with an effective of 10,000 men, is being disembarked. Lord Roberts has advised the war office of the capture of General Deret and his staff. A Capetown telegram says General Botha is at Machelodorp with 8,000 men. He has destroyed the railway approaches to that place. A Vienna telegram announces the death at his castle of Roussau of Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, second son of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The deceased was 56 years of age. Resolutions of sympathy with the Queen of Italy have been introduced into both houses of parliament.

AUG. 1.—It is stated that the Chinese government has declared that an advance on Peking by the allies will be considered a *cassus belli*. (We should think so! Perhaps the landing of armed troops at Taku is to be considered a friendly attention.) A British cruiser left Hong-kong for Hainan island yesterday. The British government says General Gaselli will march on Peking at once. The surrender of General Prinsloo in the Orange Free State is said to include 1,500 men, 2,000 horses, 2 guns and 120 wagons of supplies. Lord Roberts, however, says that 956 men surrendered. (We thought that 15,000 somewhat mythical.) At Newport many Boers have surrendered to Gen. Macdonald. Gen. Melhuus has defeated the Boers at Frederikstad. It is also said that the Boers had attacked Brusch, near Johannesburg, and had been repulsed with a loss of 22 men. The heir to the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha is the son of the Duke of Albany, born in 1884.

AUG. 2.—Advices from Shanghai of yesterday state that the first column of the allied forces should leave for Peking that day. Admiral Seymour has ordered his force to occupy certain positions at Shanghai. A contingent of 7,500 soldiers of the allied army have left Tientsin for Capetown. (Bravo, Journal!) At this rate we shall have Cossacks from Blagowischensk marching on Moscow and Boxers burning Christians in the Acre district, if there are any in that place! Telegrams from South Africa state that President Kruger has ordered the Boers to concentrate at Lydenburg. Lord Roberts states that besides the 956 mentioned yesterday, 1,200 Boers more have made their submission. The Boers have evacuated Machelodorp.

AUG. 3.—Admiral Seymour has gone to Nankin to confer with the viceroy. Advices from Peking of the 21st July state that the imperial troops had left the city to meet the

allies. The foreigners there are receiving provisions and the situation is improving. The imperial government is exchanging front since the victory of the allies at Tientsin. The assassination of Baron von Ketteler is attributed to robbers. All the ministers, with their families, are sound and safe. The foreign losses are said to have been 50 killed and 138 wounded. The house of commons has passed the bill in third reading prohibiting the exportation of arms to China. (It's the old story. The mischief has already been done. 50,000 *Mauers already said to the Chinese!*) Lord Roberts telegraphs that 1200 more Boers have surrendered to General Hunter, raising the total to about 4,000. They were seeking to escape by way of Retiefnek, but found themselves surrounded. The British government has addressed a note of warning to Belgium with reference to the Spido trial. News from the Gold Coast report the defeat of the Ashantes by Col. Wilcox.

AUG. 4.—A *Daily News* telegram says that a column of 20,000 men has left Tientsin for Peking. The *Times* is informed that the Chinese forces in the Yangtse region have left for the north. A Chifow dispatch says the governor of Shantung has been informed by the Tsungli-yamen (Chinese foreign office) that the foreign diplomats are safe and are on amicable (!) terms with the imperial government, which is arranging to send them to Tientsin under escort. A Shanghai dispatch, however, says the foreign ministers are under guard and are held as hostages. They will be massacred in case the allies march on Peking. Advices from South Africa state that Gen. Kitchener will personally direct the operations for the capture of the Boer Gen. Dewet. The government has issued ten millions of 3% exchequer bonds at 98. Of the four cases of bubonic pest landed at Greenwich, two have died.

AUG. 5.—(Many of the telegrams of to-day are dated the 4th.) The *Daily News* says that many officers of the allied army accuse the British of delaying the march against Peking, for the purpose of conciliating the Boxers and imperial government. It is said the Boxers have sacked the houses of the rich in Peking. It is said the Empress will concede amnesty to the Boxers in case they return to their homes. From Tientsin it is reported that the Chinese have opened the grand canal and inundated the district between that city and Peking. The disposable forces at Tientsin are said to be 2,300 British, 1,600 American, 12,000 Japanese, 4,500 Russian and 100 of other nationalities. (This statement is manifestly wrong.) Lord Roberts telegraphs that Gen. Dorrion had repulsed a Boer attack at Frederikstad. Gen. Hunter advises the surrender of 750 more Boers. Cases of pest have been verified on the "Romeo" arriving from India. Portugal is now dismissing customs and railway officials for permitting supplies for the Boers to pass during the war. (Poor Portugal!)

United States.

JULY 29.—The Chinese minister at Washington states that the foreign ministers have left Peking on their way to Tientsin. It is continued that the telegram received from the minister Conger was apocryphal. The *N. Y. Herald* publishes a telegram to-day which represents Li-Hung-Chang as saying that China proposes to hold the foreign ministers as hostages. The American forces have taken Oozquita, in Mindanao, the Philippine forces losing 89 men killed.

JULY 30.—The *Herald* publishes a telegram from Chifow giving further particulars of the letter from the Japanese minister. He says they can sustain themselves until July 31. The Japanese military attaché had been killed.

JULY 31.—It has been learned that Angelo Bressi, the assassin of King Humbert, lived in Paterson, New Jersey, six months, where he worked in a silk factory. He lived quietly and attracted no attention. There are many Italian anarchists in Paterson. Reports were published last week of a conspiracy against the life of King Humbert. President McKinley has telegraphed his condolences and those of the American people to the widow of King Humbert.

AUG. 2.—Senator Wolcott has accepted the appointment of United States minister to Italy. Yesterday's journals state that Nicaragua has embargoed the property of the canal company. The Paterson police has dissolved a manifestation of 300 Italian weavers in honor of the assassin Bressi.

AUG. 3.—The *Herald* learns that the Japanese vanguard on the march to Peking had been defeated, some miles from Tientsin, losing 150 men in killed and wounded. The Russians have captured some Chinese forts about 10 miles from Tientsin.

AUG. 4.—The *New York Herald* says that 27 Italian anarchists have left the United States during the last three months for the purpose of assassinating monarchs. (Do they advertise their intentions in the papers?) The President of Nicaragua has declared lapsed the canal concession. A Shanghai telegram says that Li-Hung-Chang is negotiating on the basis of a proposal from the United States, by which he expects to delay the expedition to Peking.

AUG. 5.—Gen. MacArthur cables from Manila that the Tagalos have killed and imprisoned 15 American soldiers of the engineering corps. The *New York Herald* says the authorities have proofs of a conspiracy at Paterson and New York for the assassination of various monarchs. The chief of the conspiracy is said to be an Italian named Brugnoli.

France.

JULY 29.—The minister of war has appointed General de Negrier a member of the supreme council of war, from which he was removed by the former minister because of subversive comments on the Dreyfus case. (This appointment would appear to be a mistake.) The queen of Portugal has arrived at Aix-les-Bains.

JULY 30.—In consequence of the death of King Humbert, the President has postponed all festivities for the moment. In a telegram to the Italian government President Loubet expresses the indignation felt in France over the odious murder of King Humbert.

JULY 31.—The French press expresses great indignation on account of the assassination of King Humbert.

AUG. 2.—The arbitration conference at Paris to-day adopted the project of creating an international press service, to be called the "Agency of Peace," to carry on a propaganda in favor of universal arbitration. (This is truly a climax of absurdity. The press has become the truculent enemy of peace, and a promoter of war and aggression in every part of the world.)

AUG. 3.—Yesterday at the entrance of the Palace of Sovereigns, in Paris, an individual, dressed as an operative, approached the carriage of the Shah of Persia with a revolver in hand with the intention of shooting him. He was overpowered and arrested. His conduct implies that he is insane. Telegrams are received from Peking similar to those received at Washington and London.

AUG. 4.—The would-be assassin of the Shah of Persia has been identified as Francois Salson, who was condemned in 1891 for anarchist propaganda, and has already been guilty of homicidal attempts. He is 34 years old, a carpenter by trade, and is well known as a turbulent character.

AUG. 5.—France has 2,600 soldiers in northern China, 6,500 on the way and 10,500 more will embark this month. Her fleet in the gulf of Pechili, when complete, will comprise 23 vessels. Salson the anarchist declares that he tried to kill Casimir Perier and the Czar of Russia, and regrets that he failed to kill the Shah.

Russia.

JULY 30.—The Russian government has mobilized 50,000 more men to be sent to China.

JULY 31.—The Russian troops have captured the forts at Newchwang. A Paris telegram says the Russian column marching on Moukden has been obliged to retreat, in view of continuous combats with an opposing army of 40,000 Chinese.

AUG. 1.—The Chinese are reported to have reopened fire on the Siberian frontier of Blagowischensk. A contingent of 4,000 Russians is said to have defeated 10,000 Chinese near Newchwang.

AUG. 2.—The capture of Chinese forts at Newchwang is not confirmed. The Chinese have invaded the neutral territory of Liaoning. Advices were received at St. Petersburg last night that the Chinese attacking Blagowischensk had been routed with a loss of 10 cannon.

AUG. 4.—It is reported that Gen. Sachatoff has bombarded and captured the Chinese city of San-sing. The Chinese lost 4,000 men (?) and 27 cannon.

AUG. 5.—A St. Petersburg telegram says that 200,000 men have been mobilized and will at once leave for China. (This is probably an exaggeration.) The Russians are said to have defeated the Chinese at Verkhnig and captured Sinkhien. The Boxers are killing the missionaries in the Yangtse region. The Czar has ordered an increase on import duties, except, where covered by treaties, to cover war expenses.

Germany.

JULY 29.—In addressing the troops leaving for China the Emperor William is reported to have said: "You will give no quarter to the Chinese." (This is doubtful, as it would show the Emperor to be as savage as the Chinese themselves.) Another version credits him with saying: "The Chinese are giving us no quarter." These phrases are causing much discussion in the German press.

JULY 30.—A letter from the German legation in Peking dated 21st inst. and received at Tientsin says the attacks on the legations ended on the 16th inst. and that the body of Baron von Ketteler had been buried. The letter terminated by asking urgent relief.

AUG. 2.—The Prince of Hohenlohe-Lagenburg has been appointed regent of the united duchies of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. The heir, the Duke of Albany, and his mother, have gone to Coburg to attend the funeral of the late duke.

Italy.

JULY 31.—Great indignation and profound sorrow is expressed throughout Italy over the assassination of King Humbert. The Pope and all the European governments have sent expressions of sympathy. The investigation of the crime shows that four shots were fired, three of which hit the King. The assassin gives his name as Angelo Bressi, says he was born at Prato in 1865, exercises the trade of a weaver and has no accomplices.

AUG. 1.—The revolver used by Bressi was of American make. The family where Bressi boarded in Monza has been placed under arrest and incriminating letters have been found in his room. The socialist deputies have protested against the assassination. The body of King Humbert has been embalmed and will be removed to the Quirinal where it will be exposed to public view previous to burial. The new King, Victor Emmanuel III, has arrived at Brindisi, and the ministry has issued a proclamation to the country. (A delayed telegram of the 31st says the new king had arrived at Reggio di Calabria where he disembarked and left for Rome, via Naples.) Bressi declares that he has committed no crime, and that he was working for the barefooted and hungry. He confesses that he came from the United States with the intention of killing the king.

AUG. 2.—Victor Emmanuel III arrived at Monza yesterday at 7 p.m. Many arrests have been made throughout Italy of suspected accomplices of the assassin Bressi. The remains of the late king will be exposed in Monza on Friday and then removed to Rome, arriving there on Sunday. Bressi will then be publicly exposed 43 hours. Bressi will be tried at Milan. The new king will take the oath on Monday. He has refused to accept the resignation of the ministry. The new king has issued his manifesto, promising to repress the assaults of the enemies of law and order, and to pursue the policy adopted by the late king.

AUG. 3.—The King Victor Emmanuel has requested that no demonstrations be made in his honor. The Italian parliament has been convoked for Monday next.

AUG. 4.—The Emperor William has arrived at Coburg to attend the funeral of the late Duke. Prince Henry addressed a word to the soldiers embarking for China at Bremerhaven.

AUG. 5.—The anarchist Quintaville declares that Bressi lived in Rio de Janeiro for some time. An Italian named Alexandre Ghedelli residing in São Paulo some time since wrote to his brother that a plot existed for the assassination of King Humbert. The editor of the anarchist journal *Avanti* has been arrested for defending Bressi.

Miscellaneous.

JULY 29.—A Lisbon telegram states that two regiments of infantry have left for Macao to reinforce the garrison there.

AUG. 4.—The Belgian has replied to the British government that it is not responsible for the acquittal of Spido, whose trial was by jury and in accordance with the law. The government could not interfere neither with the juryman, nor with the sentence of the judges. (Nor could it in England. The British government can not expect others to do what it can not do itself.)

AUG. 5.—The Spanish government has prohibited the reproduction of Bressi's portrait.

Foreign Correspondence New York Times.

THE PLAGUE IN AUSTRIA.

Sydney, May 23.—The bubonic plague has now made its unwelcome appearance in almost every Australian port, but its ravages, so far, have been kept within close limits, thanks to the promptitude with which the necessary precautions were adopted.

In Sydney the greater portion of the city has been quarantined in sections, a close examination made of every building, all filth and refuse taken away and burned or deposited in the sea, and unwholesome dwellings were closely demolished, the woodwork being destroyed by fire. The whole of the foreshores of Darling Harbor, the innermost portion of Port Jackson, have been resumed by the government, and, if sanctioned by the colonial parliament, the whole of this part of the city will be rebuilt at an expenditure of several millions.

The discovery that the plague was introduced by diseased rats has led to a widely spread crusade against the rodents, hundreds of which are daily destroyed in a large crematorium, the captors being paid from a bounty to a shilling per head. It is estimated that over a million rats have been destroyed in this manner throughout the colonies, and it is expected that laws will be passed compelling shipmasters to sign certificates of rat destruction on board their respective vessels before being allowed clean bills of health.

Although the measures adopted with a view to stamping out the plague have naturally had the effect of diminishing external trade and restricting the number of visitors from overseas, they have not in the least affected the spirits of the colonists in Sydney, Melbourne, and elsewhere. Indeed, but for the prominence given to the subject in the metropolitan journals, a stranger would not suspect that there was anything amiss. The theatres and other places of amusement are crowded nightly; race meetings and other outdoor sports are as largely patronized as ever, while of concerts, shows, public meetings, and the like, there is no end.

One remarkable feature of the visitation is that of the hundreds of people who have been quarantined as a precaution after having been in contact with sufferers from the disease, not one has contracted it, although its severity is shown by the heavy proportion of deaths to recoveries.

In Sydney and Melbourne the most unhealthy localities were those inhabited by a population of low-class Europeans and Asiatics, especially Chinese, Malays, and Syrians. But there were other places, from which the Asiatic element was absent, almost as bad.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 7th, 1900.

ASIDE from the terrible results of the lawless assassinations of which the anarchists have been guilty, and for which no punishment can be too swift and stern, there are contributing causes which merit the thoughtful attention of the civilized world. It is futile to say that the crimes are lawless and destructive to organized government, to demand the punishment of the guilty, and then to go no further. We are not dealing with individual acts of criminal passion, but with an organized and deliberate purpose entertained by a very large fraction of the people. It may be that a large proportion of these anarchists are degenerates, but this fact alone shows that we are dealing with a disease rather than with an ordinary crime. That any large proportion of society can be classified as degenerate, implies the existence of physical and moral conditions prejudicial to sound development, and it is a duty as well as good policy to inquire for the causes and correct them. A considerable proportion of degenerates in any nation implies decay. It implies, also, bad government, poverty, distress, suffering, and hopelessness. This state of things is really at the bottom of the trouble in Italy. A much valued contemporary, speaking of the moral depravity in Argentina, says it is due to the godless system of education prevailing there, but it is to be feared that he must go further back than that for his cause. No country in the world turns out more priests than Italy, and nowhere else are anarchists and assassins to be found in such numbers. The church is at fault as well as government. Henry Ward Beecher once declared that it was a waste of time to preach the gospel to a man with an empty stomach—and there we have the real solution to the whole difficulty. Neither church, nor law, nor moral appeal can effectively reach men whose steps are hounded by police officials and tax-collectors, whose stomachs are empty, whose bodies are exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, and whose families are dirty, ragged and starving. If they have intelligence and reasoning powers, they can not fail to see the inequalities of a social order which gives abundance to the few while the multitude is suffering for the bare necessities of life. To dwell upon these inequalities, to feel the injustice of a system which condemns the poor to oppression, want, disease, and life-long servitude, while others through the accident of birth or the use of patronage or immoral tricks have more than an abundance, can not fail to make a man a socialist

or anarchist. The problem before us is to stop making anarchists in this way. When we succeed, anarchism will die of itself. We must improve the condition of the poor, we must curb the trespasses of the strong and rich, we must restrict the facilities given for the accumulation of great fortunes, we must make justice a real factor in our social order and not a bare pretence, we must find work for the unemployed, homes for the homeless, food for the starving, clothes for the naked, education and opportunity for improvement for all. There must be an end to those special privileges which help to widen the gulf between the rich and influential on the one side, and the struggling poor on the other. We must take off the unjust burdens which oppress them. We must do away with great standing armies and the legions of unnecessary officials and pensioners which contribute so much to the crushing costs of government. We must make poverty comfortable and respectable. And then, perhaps, the church can find open hearts and open ears to which it can appeal, and the world will begin to grow better instead of worse.

THE DECREASE IN REVENUE.

In our issue of the 10th ult. we published a statement showing that the receipts of the five principal custom-houses of Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pará, Bahia and Pernambuco) amounted in the first half of the present year to 60,294,029\$970, against 81,987,975\$985 in the first half of 1899.

We have since seen the following unofficial statement of the receipts of the less important custom-houses of Rio Grande do Sul, Manaus, Maranhão, Ceará, Jaraguá, Paranáguá, Santa Catharina, Parahyba, Aracajú, Parahyba, Uruguaiana, Corumbá, Natal and Penedo:

1st half of 1899.....	20,121,841\$
" " 1900.....	20,020,279\$5
Decrease.....	101,562\$5

These unofficial figures seem to be correct, though, since they are derived from a not very trustworthy source, we do not vouch for them.

Returns from the eight custom-houses of Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Jaraguá, Paranáguá, Pernambuco, Victoria, Penedo and Natal for July show the following receipts:

1899.....	9,949,607\$645
1900.....	8,696,217\$400
Decrease....	1,253,390\$245

The receipts of the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office amounted last month to 1,919,665\$869, against 1,890,504\$515 in July of 1899. For the 7 months ended July 31 the receipts were as follows:

1900.....	15,048,722\$972
1899.....	12,361,032\$325
Increase....	2,687,690\$647

Recapitulating we have the following result:

	1899	1900
Receipts of 5 principal custom-houses in 1st half year.....	81,987,975\$985	60,294,029\$970
Do. 14 minor custom-houses in same period	20,121,841\$000	20,020,279\$500
Do. 8 custom-houses in July....	9,949,607\$645	8,696,217\$400
Do. Rio de Janeiro general revenue office for 7 months....	12,361,032\$325	15,048,722\$972
Total.....	124,420,456\$955	104,059,249\$512

From the foregoing figures it appears that the decrease in revenue, as far as ascertained up to the present, amounts to 20,361,210\$613, or over 16%.

It is estimated by a competent person, says the *Journal do Commercio*, that the voting of Deputy Syleio Romero's bill for extending the proportional stamp tax to ordinary commercial transactions will produce additional public revenue to the amount of over 10,000,000\$ per annum. Yes, and it will add a very irksome burden to those that already oppress an over-taxed people, drive many small houses out of

business, foster odious monopolies, increase the cost of living and the prevailing discontent and contribute to prolong indefinitely the state of anarchy which for over ten years has been retarding the progress of the country. If the temptation offered by this prospect is so attractive as to be irresistible, let congress by all means induce the President to violate his pledge not to increase taxation. Towards President and congress our attitude is that of the man towards his mule when the latter persisted in taking the longer and worse of two roads; if they can stand it, we can. The most dismal howl will be that of those who howl last.

OUR readers are well aware that we have been no apologist for the blunders and faults of the monarchy, but they will agree with us that we were then comparatively free of the burdens and vexations which now oppress us. The republic has brought us no more liberty and happiness than we enjoyed then. On the contrary, it has brought us a multitude of vexatious restrictions on trade, industry and personal liberty, it has brought us a multitude of new taxes, it has enormously increased the costs of living, it has increased our public debt and annual interest charges, it has brought upon us the discredit of repudiation, it has corrupted public life and tampered with the administration of justice, and it is threatening us with ruin through a further accumulation of these burdens. In addition to the import duties and other taxes levied upon industry and merchandise, we must now put special consumption stamps on the hats we wear, and on our shoes and umbrellas and walking sticks. The medicinal preparations, soaps, perfumery, packed provisions and fabrics we use, are also specially taxed. And now a man can not even put a placard, whether written or printed, outside his door or window, announcing the goods he has to sell or that he has a house or room to rent, without putting a stamp upon it. Where this vexatious system of taxation is to end, no one can conjecture. The phenomenal apathy of the people and the mercenary silence of the press lead us to believe that no protest will be raised until human nature can bear no more, and then the people will rise against it. Little wonder that there are anarchists when governments abuse their opportunities in this manner. A man can not submit tamely to have a policeman and a tax-gatherer always at his heels. He can not submit when even his bread is torn away from his mouth. He can not be an optimist when his children are destitute and there is no hope for them in the future. Human nature forces him to resist anarchy, and then he becomes an anarchist. And the Almighty will forgive him for being one!

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 21. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — Deputy Lamerline attacked the fresh beef monopoly at Rio de Janeiro. In two years and a half the contractors he asserted, have made a net profit of 35,000,000\$. He offered a motion signed by himself and Deputies Ildefonso Alvim and Antonio Zacarias to inquire whether the government has authorized the importation of Argentine beef cattle without payment of the tax established by law. Deputy Barbosa Lima introduced a bill for guaranteeing the pay of the employees of government railways that are sold, or leased.

JULY 23. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — After remarks from Deputy Dino Bueno, Deputy Lamerline withdrew his motion to ask for information in regard to the importation of Argentine beef cattle without payment of duty. By a vote of 117 to 10 the chamber on application of the judge of the 11th district court of the city of Rio de Janeiro granted permission for the trial of Deputy Irineu Machado. Deputy Heredia de Sá moved to ask for information in regard to the revenue of the Rio de Janeiro water works.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Expressions of regret and indignation have been made at many places in Brazil for the assassination of King Humbert.

—The Bahia state government has declared void the contract with Diniz & Co. for a second group of mines for the production of cane sugar.

—Notwithstanding the critical condition of the finances of that state, the Bahia legislature has voted 50,000\$ to a local league against tuberculosis.

—A letter-carrier in Paraná has been dismissed and will be prosecuted for the theft of 2,400\$ recently sent by mail from Curitiba to Morretes.

—São Paulo is still paying 400 reis a head for rats; Rio is paying nothing. In Rio the money all goes to the officials, who believe in *reis*, *non verba*.

—In Petropolis Luiz Ferreira dos Santos has been arrested for passing counterfeit notes. False notes of 50\$ (7th estampa) and 200\$ (7th estampa) were found on his person.

—On the 31st ult. the senate of the Bahia state assembly voted to increase the salary of senators and deputies from 30\$ to 40\$ a day. It is expected that the deputies will not agree to the increase.

—At Porto Alegre the federal judge has refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus in favor of João Gonçalves Pereira, accused of being responsible for a shortage of 120,000\$ in the government savings bank (*caixa economica*).

—The Paraná state government has established toll-gates on all the roads entering the capital, Curitiba. The opposition and neutral press are criticising this as vexatious and prejudicial to the small farmers of neighboring colonies. Little the mercenary politicians of that state care for this.

—It is stated that the new governor of Amazonas has already effected economies in expenditures of nearly a thousand contos a year. And probably there is still more to be done in the same direction. That's the right kind of economy to make, and we take pleasure in recommending it to the President.

—It is pleasing to note that Senator Vicente Machado has decided to leave Paraná long enough to come up to Rio after his pay as senator. And yet, congress thinks it is unconstitutional to limit a congressman's pay to his actual attendance! It evidently is not unconstitutional for a politician to draw pay for a service not rendered.

—In S. Paulo Dr. Tavares accused of having, when he was a police delegate, brutally assaulted a man named Michelotti, has been convicted and sentenced to a fine of 200\$, 100 months' imprisonment and to exclusion from public office for life. The police sergeant who assisted in the assault has been sentenced to 12 months' suspension and three months imprisonment. If abuses of power were more frequently punished, the effect would be very salutary.

S. PAULO FACTS.

Owing to the extensive Italian colony here, the sad news of the assassination of King Humbert produced a great sensation. Flags covered with crepe and flying half-mast have met the eye during the week. Congress adjourned for a day and sent telegrams of condolence to the Italian parliament, the various schools were closed, and many shops put up their shutters.

The police have concluded their inquiry in connection with the attempt on the Buco Mercantil de Santos, the prisoners have been transferred from the central to the public prison to await their examination before a criminal judge. As the law stands, it seems unlikely that they will be convicted as they were not caught red-handed, and there is no positive proof against them. Probably the authorities mean to detain them, in prison as long as possible, and when there is no further excuse for making them uncomfortable, will suggest that the climate of the State is more suitable for them. They would then be shipped off with writings as to a worse thing happening to them, should they return.

Francis Strawn, whose sudden failure some time ago made no small stir, came up for judicial examination last Friday week. His replies to certain queries were so unsatisfactory that the judge committed him to prison. On Monday, however, the bankrupt obtained a writ of habeas corpus and was released. It is unfortunate that when a judge shows himself ready to make an example of a fraudulent bankrupt, that he is not to be backed up by his brothers on the bench.

On the last Sunday of July, the Rev. W. B. Morris held in Santos the 1st of what is intended to be monthly services.

The police made a fresh capture on Saturday evening. Having been informed that an attack was being planned on a shop in Rua Tumbiras, they kept watch from various houses close to. Warned by recent occurrences, the thieves took great precautions. For two hours before commencing operations, they patrolled the locality to make sure that no one was on the lookout for them. When they began, their instruments made such much noise, that a neighboring tailor was wakened and gave the alarm. The robbers then tried to escape, but were immediately surrounded and captured.

RAILROAD NOTES

—By a decree of the 30th ult. the capital of the extension of the Paranáguá to Curitiba Railway—six sections—was fixed at 9,179,855\$100.

—Mr. Pollet Holt, new manager of the Entre Rios railway, is making himself very popular with his reforms. The new time-table is especially praised as the hours are much more convenient. — *B. A. Herald.*

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 28th July were 229,325\$ in currency, against 506,576\$ in the same week of last year, showing the alarming decrease of 277,251\$ for the week. The exchange rate for the week was 11 1/2 d. against 8 1/2 d. last year, which gives sterling equivalents of £10,600 this year, against £17,150 last, showing a decrease of £6,550. The total receipts since 1st January have been £283,508 this year, against £281,305 last, showing a surplus of £2,203. This surplus however promises to disappear in another week, and then the shareholders will have to face the chilling sensation of a steadily increasing deficit. Optimism is a pleasant feeling, but it won't stand such a chill as this many years in succession.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The Lamport & Holt liner "Buffon" left Rio on the 2nd inst. with the following passengers for New York: Mrs. Kingston and child, Mrs. P. Taves, Miss Jessie Taves, Messrs. L. Sinclair, L. R. Abbott, T. Nettleship and 9 third class. There were also one passenger in transit from Santos, and 31 from the River Plate.

July 29.—The market showed some firmness and closed on-bull; business was limited.

Official quotations on London were :

Bank bills	opening	10 7/8—11
"	closing	11 1/4
Private bills	opening	10 1/2—10 5/8
"	closing	11 1/4

Official value of the milreis 401—412 reis gold.

July 31.—Today's market was quiet and steady. There was very little animation for business.

Official quotations on London were :

Bank bills	opening	10 7/8—11 1/8
"	closing	11 1/4
Private bills	opening	10 1/2—10 5/8
"	closing	11 1/4—11 1/8

Official value of the milreis 411—417 reis gold.

Aug. 1.—The market was dull and transactions extremely limited.

Official quotations on London were as follows :

Bank bills	opening	11 5/8—11 1/2
"	closing	11 1/2—11 1/4
Private bills	opening	11 1/2—11 1/4
"	closing	11 1/2—11 1/4

Official value of the milreis 417—419 reis gold.

Aug. 2.—There was more animation shown than the previous mil, and the market closed frequently on-bull.

The official quotations on London were :

Bank bills	opening	11 1/4
"	closing	11 1/4—11 5/8
Private bills	opening	11 1/2
"	closing	11 1/2

Official value of the milreis 412—417 reis gold.

Aug. 3.—Today's market was rather quiet of yesterday's, and quotations were changed according to movement. A fair amount of business was done.

Official quotations on London were :

Bank bills	opening	11 1/4
"	closing	10 7/8—10 15/16
Private bills	opening	10 11/16
"	closing	11—11 1/16

Official value of the milreis 408—415 reis gold.

Aug. 4.—The market was rather quiet yesterday, inspite of the fact there were many transactions reported.

Official quotations on London were :

Bank bills	opening	10 15/16
"	closing	10 13/16—10 1/2
Private bills	opening	10 1/2
"	closing	10 15/16

Official value of the milreis 403—405 reis gold.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Capital 50,000 shares at £20 £1,000,000
do paid up..... 500,000
Reserve fund..... 340,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JULY, 1900.

Assets:

Capital, unallocated..... 4,444,444 40
Bills discounted..... 2,175,250 250
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc..... 1,142,951 520
Bills receivable..... 2,686,288 220
Head office and branches..... 10,282,233 560
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc..... 6,665,885 400
Sundry accounts..... 6,515,785 400
Cash..... 11,978,973 140

Liabilities:

Capital..... \$,888,888 880
Deposits in account current, without interest..... 3,106,016 660
do in account current, with notice do fixed maturity and by bills..... 915,533 800
Head office and branches..... 15,692,724 090
Securities pledged and on deposit..... 5,843,737 430
Bills deposited..... 1,081,537 320
do payable..... 31,083 680
Sundry accounts..... 6,994,419 600

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th August, 1900.
For the British Bank of South America, Limited,
J. W. Applin, Actg. Manager,
A. C. Wilson, Actg. Accountant.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in 1803.

Capital..... £1,000,000
Ident. realized..... 100,000
Reserve fund..... 1,000,000

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 31ST JULY, 1900.

Assets:

Bills discounted..... 3,781,103 530
Bills receivable..... 7,791,534 030
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc..... 13,949,191 950
Head office, agencies and branches..... 17,105,619 710
Sundry accounts..... 4,033,004 320
Securities for loans, guaranteed a/c etc..... 20,001,500 050
Values deposited..... 12,707,140 400
Cash..... 14,612,020 700

Liabilities:

Declared capital of this branch..... 1,900,000 000
Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice do without interest..... 15,431,209 610
Sundry accounts..... 14,135,381 390
Securities pledged and on deposit..... 33,807,051 040
Bills payable..... 235,401 710
Head office, agencies and branches..... 17,605,390 400

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th August, 1900.
For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,
A. H. Thomson, Actg. Manager,
C. H. Lloyd, Accountant.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000
do paid up..... 750,000
Reserve fund..... 600,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JULY, 1900.

Assets:

Capital, unallocated..... 6,666,666 660
Bills discounted..... 1,053,273 120
Bills receivable..... 8,144,492 500
Loans, current accounts, etc..... 8,724,493 070
Head office and branches..... 8,892,211 630
Securities for accounts current, etc..... 5,346,272 320
Sundry accounts..... 478,705 400
Cash..... 14,193,092 000

Liabilities:

Capital subscribed..... 13,333,333 330
Deposits in account current, without interest..... 7,900,295 730
do in account current, with interest do fixed maturity..... 1,500,997 600
Head office and branches..... 8,892,211 630
Securities for accounts current, etc..... 5,346,272 320
Sundry accounts..... 478,705 400
Bills payable..... 66,883 550

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th August, 1900.
For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,
F. Broad, Manager,
F. R. Prior, Actg. Accountant.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JULY, 1900.

Assets:

Shareholders, unrealised capital..... 5,000,000 000
Cash, in current funds..... 5,843,857 240
Branches and agencies..... 6,049,414 700
Bills discounted..... 4,180,402 070
Bills receivable..... 2,651,719 000
Guaranteed accounts current..... 2,720,766 040
Securities deposited..... 2,900,719 400
Securities pledged..... 9,203,724 960
Sundry accounts..... 3,571,730 050

Liabilities:

Capital..... 10,000,000 000
Accounts current, with and without interest..... 2,035,010 030
Accounts current with fixed maturity, branches and agencies..... 1,491,167 120
Bills payable..... 82,348 850
Securities pledged and on deposit..... 12,004,494 750
Sundry accounts..... 3,478,791 261

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th August, 1900.
For the Banque Française du Brésil,
C. Blum, Director,
V. Marsel, Accountant.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JULY, 1900.

Assets:

Guaranteed accounts..... 4,587,014 370
Head office, branches and agencies..... 1,544,039 748
Bills receivable..... 3,875,763 245
do discounted..... 14,575,531 418
do pledged..... 2,149,816 494
Securities pledged..... 5,508,005 585
do deposited..... 9,485,004 220
Cash, in current funds..... 15,386,964 578

Liabilities:

Capital subscribed (1 mark = 1500)..... 10,000,000 000
Deposits in account current:
With interest..... 6,660,951 172
Without interest..... 5,564,737 249
Head office, branches and correspondents..... 15,186,767 533
Deposits with fixed maturity..... 10,551,518 848
Securities pledged and on deposit..... 17,145,910 269
Sundry accounts..... 1,205,393 597

E. & O. E.

Directors:—Petersen & Theil.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th, August, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—The coffee market was again dull and spiritless the past week, in spite of declining exchange and diminishing prices. It is difficult for buyers to buy freely when exchange is jumping about from a farthing to a halfpenny a jump, and sellers find it equally difficult to fix a price on the product. Trade must therefore wait until the banks and speculators get through this foolishness. Prices declined about 300 reis per arroba during the week. The reported sales were only 25,000 bags, although the receipts were 54,752 bags and the shipments 42,385 bags. Yesterday the market was firm with a slightly higher tendency, owing to more favorable advices from abroad.

Foreign reports give the week's sales as follows: New York 15,000 bags, Havre 109,000, Hamburg 75,000, London 28,000; total 367,000 bags against 299,000 bags in the same week of last year and 737,000 bags in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of the market during the week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

	Rio N. 7	Reported sales	Santos, Good Average
	per arroba	sales	per 100 kilos
July 30.	12 500—12 600	4,000 bags.	7 500
" 31.	12 400—12 600	2,000 "	7 600
Aug. 1.	12 400—12 600	1,000 "	7 400
" 2.	12 300—12 200	4,000 "	7 500
" 3.	11 600—11 500	10,000 "	7 600
" 4.	11 600—11 600	4,000 "	6 900

The shipments since our last report have been:

14,570 bags for the United States	4,500 "
14,500 "	Europe
39 "	Cape of Good Hope
12,073 "	River Plate, etc.
12,073 "	Coastwise

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:	bags
July 31 New York Germ. str. A. H.	21,500
Aug. 2 do Br. str. Baffon	10,465

Europe:

July 28 Hamburg Germ. str. Fedas	4,784
Copenhagen do	4,000
Aug. 2 Oran Fr. str. Fedas	375
Hamburg Germ. str. Argentina	6,065
Copenhagen do	500
3 Antonique H. str. Cilla di Torino	250
Constantinople do	250
Odessa do	878

Elsewhere:

July 28 R. Plate Span. str. S. Ignacio de Loyola	1,334
Aug. 2 Valparaiso Br. str. Logrono	25

Coastwise:

July 28 Southern ports str. Hispania	1,500
29 Northern ports str. Bragana	6,160
Aug. 2 do do str. Fátima	873

The receipts for the past week were 54,024 bags against 44,730 bags for the previous week and 47,733 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types for the week before:

No.	Aug. 4	July 28
6....	125 000	13 600
7....	11 000	13 600
8....	11 400	12 600
9....	11 000	12 000

The stock was estimated this morning at 185,537 bags according to the *Journal do Commercio*, and 147,797 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 597,000 bags.

The shipments of coffee during July last were 64,477 bags, with the following destinations:

United States:	bags.
New York	68,436
Baltimore	24,339
	92,765

Europe:

Hamburg	28,011
Trieste	6,915
Antwerp	3,000
Genoa	4,754
Northampton	2,750
Odessa	1,950
Marseilles	1,000
Bordeaux	1,327
Smyrna	1,000
Oran	625
Rotterdam	74
London	10
Bremen	1

30,807

Other countries:

River Plate	8,385
Cape of Good Hope	400
Valparaiso	203

8,991

Coastwise:

Northern ports	11,335
Southern ports	1,046

12,381

Total..... 164,477

And shipped by the following exporters:

J. W. Donne & Co.	bags.
Orstein & Co.	50,611
Leving & Co.	12,498
W. F. McLaughlin & Co.	11,409
Arbuckle Brothers & Co.	9,560
Hard, Rind & Co.	9,400
Karl Kriehle	9,189
Gustav Trinks & Co.	7,894
Zehla, Ramos & Co.	7,238
Nannman, Gepp & Co.	1,790
D. Lanzetta	3,509
Newton, Jlegaw & Co.	3,343
Rich. Krieger & Co.	3,670
Roberto da Costa & Co.	2,458
John Moore & Co.	2,400
Pierre Pardo & Co.	1,942
Ed. Ashworth & Co.	1,832
R. Johnston & Co.	1,700
Gustavus Gudgeon & Co.	1,535
Rail Valais & Co.	1,530
Dalelow A. Wilberg	1,286
Walter Black & Co.	1,000
D. N. Nienhan & Co.	702
Pigeira & Irmão	648
Empreza Industrial Brasileira	617
Auguste Leblat & Co.	263
Mendes Filho & Co.	251
Theodor Wille Co.	156
Sequeira & Co.	100
Pon-seca Silva & Co.	179
Sundry	164,477

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee

Rio de Janeiro

	Receipts	Shipments	Stock at Santos
7/30	6,310	7,214	1,904
7/31	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/1	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/2	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/3	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/4	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/5	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/6	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/7	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/8	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/9	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/10	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/11	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/12	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/13	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/14	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/15	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/16	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/17	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/18	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/19	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/20	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/21	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/22	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/23	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/24	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/25	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/26	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/27	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/28	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/29	6,310	7,214	1,904
8/30	6,310	7,214	1,904

The movement of the market during the first month of the present crop-year as compared with the two preceding years, were as follows in bags of 60 kilos:

Entries: 1898-99 1899-1900 1900-1901

Railway	136,761	268,425	152,530
Coastwise	26,853	19,338	9,600
Inside harbour	82,337	135,977	20,622
In transit	10,471	13,400	5,004
Total	256,422	377,680	187,756

Shipments: 1898-99 1899-1900 1900-1901

United States	109,572	171,693	92,765
Europe	42,298	61,229	50,365
Cape of Good Hope	17,680	12,750	400
River Plate etc.	7,032	10,393	8,561
Coastwise	23,566	22,360	12,381
Total	200,688	278,415	164,477

Imports.

Flour.—The *Garton* brought 2,959 bags and the *Whitehall* 16,885 from the River Plate, the *Liga* 1,000 from Liverpool and the *Doris* 10,750 barrels from the River Plate. The market continues firm, and prices are therefore unchanged, as shown below:

Trieste	nominal.
Richmond 1st	—
do and	—
Baltimore 1st	28 000—29 000
do and	26 000—27 000
Western and Interior	25 000—26 000
River Plate	22 000—23 000
Local Mills	21 000—22 000

Codfish.—The arrivals for the past week were 1,430 tons, 215 cases, and 48 half-cases from the *Roman Prince* from New York. We quote from 25 000 to 26 000 per case, 25 000 to 26 000 per ton, and 25 000 for C. R. C.

Lard.—The receipts were 120 cases, and 1,000 kegs ex *Roman Prince* from New York. Owing to late arrivals brokers reduced the price 20 reis per pound and now we quote from 250 700 reis per pound whole.

Pork.—Receipts nil. Quotations unchanged.

Rice.—The *Stahl* 12 brought 200 bags from Bremen, Market nominal.

White Pine. No arrivals. No transactions reported.

Pitch Pine. No arrivals. No transactions reported.

Swedish Pine. No arrivals. No transactions reported.

Kerosene.—A cargo of 24,000 cases arrived last week from New York by the *Roman Prince*. No changes in prices.

Rosin.—The *Roman Prince* brought 430 barrels from New York. Brokers quote dark at 25 000 and clear at 26 000 per barrel of 56 pounds.

Turpentine.—There were no arrivals and no changes in prices.

Cement.—The receipts were 1,200 barrels ex *Stahl* bag from Bremen. The market continues unchanged.

Indian Corn.—The arrivals were 2,000 bags ex *Sad* and 1,000 ex *Whitehall* from the River Plate. The prices are unchanged.

Wheat.—No receipts. We quote native from 18 000 to 19 000 per bag of 60 kilos.

Hay.—The *Hampstead* brought 27,260 bales, the *Whitehall* 2,200, and the *Little Bear* 1,000, all from the River Plate. Brokers quote at 600 reis per kilo whole-sale.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal from Cardiff ex *Metropolis*, 2,200 tons.

ex *Edenbridge*, 2,301 "

Rum.—Entries continue regular. Our quotations for the week were as follows:

Permanence and Maciel, 170,000—175,000

Bahia and Aracaju, 145,000—150,000

Campos, 150,000—155,000

Angra and Paraty, 165,000—170,000

Paraty, 155,000—160,000

Alcohol of 35 to 38 deg., 255,000—260,000

ditto 40 deg., 245,000—250,000

AUGUST 1

PENACOLA—Nor. bk. *Rayard*, 1,217 tons; Saldati ballast.

AUG. 3

TALAT—Br. bk. *Amazona*, 1,373 tons; Saunders ballast.

AUG. 4

PENACOLA—Nor. bk. *Imperator*, 993 tons; Gregersen ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK. —50 cents and 5 % primage per bag of coffee.

ANTWERP. BREMEN. ROTTERDAM. HAMBURG. LIVERPOOL. —35 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN. —37 shillings, 6 d. and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA. —40 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX. —40 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE. —35 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

TRIESTE. FIUME. —45 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON. SOUTHAMPTON. —30 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

CAPE TOWN. P. ELIZABETH. —20 shillings and 2 1/2 % primage per ton.

PORT NATAL. EAST LONDON. DELAGOA BAY. MOSSEL BAY. —57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2 % primage per ton.

MONTREVIDO. —3500 per bag of 60 kilos, and 6500 per barrel of 75 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

ANTWERP. —Gen. str. *Slagberg*, 500 bags of coffee.NEW YORK. —Br. str. *Buffon*, 10,500 do do.HAMBURG. —Gen. str. *Argentina*, 6,000 do do.CAPE OF G. HOPE. —Br. str. *Nile*, 3,675 do do.GENOA. —It. str. *Pezenada*, 625 do do.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
July	30 Corton	Rosario 9 ds.	Gianelli & Co
	31 Biela	Liverpool 21 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
	31 Argentina	Hamburg 24 ds.	R. Johnston & Co.
	31 Slagberg	Bremen 24 ds.	H. Stoltz & Co.
	31 Edeburgh	Cardiff 30 ds.	Order
Aug.	1 Atlantic	Bordeaux 18 ds.	S. Moutoux
	1 Liguria	Liverpool 19 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
	1 Magellan	Glasgow 29 ds.	do
	1 Washit	Genoa 22 ds.	W. & De Vincenzi
	1 Brasil	River Plate 5 ds.	do
	1 Sud	B. Ayres 9 ds.	Reis, Véliz & Co.
	1 Titania	Rosario 6 ds.	T. Wille & Co.
	1 Whitehall	B. Ayres 8 ds.	Order
	2 Assiduit	Genoa 22 ds.	A. Fiorini & Co.
	2 C. di Torino	River Plate 7 ds.	H. Campos
	2 Maristow	Cardiff 21 ds.	Lage Bros.
	2 Heidelberg	Santos 20 ds.	H. Stoltz & Co.
	2 Petropolis	Hamburg 23 ds.	R. Johnston & Co.
	2 Hann-teul	Rosario 5 ds.	G. Guilgou & Co.
	2 Roum P.	New York 23 ds.	G. Davidson & Co.
	2 Paralytia	Santos 24 ds.	J. Lapert

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
July	30 Coldeux	Bremen*	Sundries
	31 Asai	New York*	do
	31 Juanita North	Coronel (Chile)	Ballast
Aug.	1 Red Cross	Galveston	do
	1 Brasil	Bordeaux*	Sundries
	1 Buffon	New York*	do
	1 Liguria	Valparaiso*	do
	1 Magellan	do	do
	2 Atlantic	River Plate	do
	2 C. di Torino	Genoa*	do
	2 Sarantia	Rosario	Ballast.
	2 Argentina	Santos	In transit
	2 Assiduit	River Plate	do
	2 Biela	Santos	Sundries.
	2 Heidelberg	Santa Lucia	Ballast
	2 Cyrene	River Plate	In transit
	2 Sud	Santos	do
	2 Mozart	do	do
	2 Slagberg	do	do

*Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, August 5th, 1900.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	DEPARTED	CONSIGNEES
American				
ss. Nantasket.	568	July 4	New York.	W. Gilm. Co.
bk. White Wings.	554	19	Baltimore.	N. Megaw & Co.
bk. D. P. do II.	465	23	Baltimore.	J. Moore Co.
bk. Doris.	876	Aug. 4	Baltimore.	J. L. Biset.
British				
sp. Karoo.	1098	June 6	Cardiff.	W. Sons Co.
sp. C. Cardigan.	1230	July 3	Liverpool.	G. Gas Co.
sp. Preference.	243	9	B. Ayres.	G. Gudge. Co.
sp. Gazelle.	999	14	Portland.	To order.
sp. Valkyrie.	2774	14	Cardiff.	Brax Coal Co.
sp. H. Queen.	1043	20	Philadel.	To order.
sp. Carnarvon B.	1794	25	Cardiff.	Brax Coal Co.
bk. Metropolis.	1897	30	Cardiff.	Brax Coal Co.
sp. L. Burrit.	1185	Aug. 2	River Plate.	Reis Veiga & Co.
sp. L. Argemore.	1786	2	Cardiff.	Brax Coal Co.
bk. Principality.	1592	5	Cardiff.	do
French				
bk. Pres. F. Faure.	2995	June 16	N. Calad.	To order.
bk. D. Anne.	1112	July 8	Rangoon.	H. Stoltz
Portuguese				
bk. Triumphe.	491	July 11	Oporto.	Macedo J. Co.
bk. Maria Emilia.	551	17	do	do
bk. Albatros.	772	26	do	do

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Adam W. Spies.	New York	—
Anviga.	Brunswick	—
Charles Dickens.	Pensacola	—
Clackmannauhire.	Leith	—
Dorade.	Sunderland	12 June
Grace Davies.	Portland	—
Hanna Hey.	Rangoon	11 Apr.
Lorvalue.	Rangoon	25 Apr.
Lattimer.	Cardiff	—
Madonna dell'Orto.	Marseilles	—
Scottish Hills.	Leith	14 June
St. Croix.	Savannah	—
Scottish Isles.	Cardiff	—
Vergine della Guardia.	Marseilles	—
Vasco de Gama.	Antwerp	15 June

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

JULY 30.	
1 Apolices, 58.	840,000
6 do	848
6 do	850
1 do	860
1 do	(8005) at rate of.
5 do	61,005 (cert.) at rate of.
65 do	1895.
10 do	(reg.)
10 do	1897.
5 do	1897.
8 Apol. Estado do Rio.	405
1500 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R. (2nd s.)	10

Banks.

132 Republica.	175,000
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Cotton mills.

20 Alliança.	150,000
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Insurance.

50 Confiança.	45,000
57 do	40
50 Previdente.	68

Miscellaneous.

1300 Construções Urbanas.	58,000
200 Melhoramentos no Marauhu (20 %).	6

JULY 31.

1 Apolices, 58.	840,000
1 do	854
9 do	855
7 do	860
7 do	(1,005) at rate of.
2 do	2,505 (cert.) at rate of.
22 do	1895.
6 do	(reg.)
50 Imprestimo Municipal.	154
50 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.	46
1500 do do	(2nd s.)
500 do Confiança Industrial (milit.)	100
300 do Empresa Viagem.	17

Banks.

10 Commercial.	210,000
100 Depositos e Descontos.	70
140 Republica.	175
332 do	175

Cotton mills.

105 Brazil Industrial.	165,000
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Insurance.

50 Previdente.	70,000
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Railways.

40 V. F. Sapucahy.	195,000
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Miscellaneous.

150 Construções Urbanas.	58,000
50 Loterias Nacionais.	92

AUGUST 1.

10 Apolices, 58.	864,000
19 do	865
18 do	866
13 do	867
13 do	868
04 do	870
30 do	871
2 do	872
10 do	1895.
25 do	883
20 do	(reg.)
15 do	864
10 do	1897 (milit.)
50 Imprestimo Municipal.	154
75 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.	48

Banks.

5 Republica.	174,000
50 do	175
7 do	175,500

Insurance.

20 Indemnizadora.	15,000
12 Previdente.	70,500

Railways.

200 Oeste de Minas (37 1/2 %).	35,000
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Miscellaneous.

700 Melhoramentos no Brazil.	17,000
20 Saneamento.	9,500

AUG. 2.

23 Apolices, 58.	873,000
6 do	872
24 do	871
10 do	870
1 do	(5005) at rate of.
6 do	1895.
20 do	827
5 do	830
5 do	(reg.)
7 do	1897.
20 do	(reg.)
53 Imprestimo Municipal.	154
50 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.	50
350 do do	48
70 do Carris Urbanos (2005).	170

Banks.

20 Depositos e Descontos.	75,000
9 Republica.	173
20 do	175
37 Rural e Hypothecario.	248
40 do do	(2nd s.)

Cotton mills.

50 Corcovado.	180,000
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Railways.

700 Oeste de Minas (37 1/2 %).	35,000
80 S. Paulo—Rio Grande.	15

Miscellaneous.

100 Construções Urbanas.	45,100
100 Melhoramentos no Brazil.	17,500
40 do do	17

AUG. 3.

6 Apolices, 58.	868,000
20 do	863
30 do	862
14 do	861
114 do	860
3 do	1895.
10 do	826
77 do	825
12 do	1897.
10 Apol. Estado do Rio.	405
200 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.	47

Banks.

50 Commercial.	205,000
11 Commercial.	108
270 Republica.	175
50 Rural e Hypothecario.	750
50 do do	(2nd s.)
5 do do	121
15 do do	122

Cotton mills.

60 Alliança.	150,000
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Miscellaneous.

200 Melhoramentos no Brazil.	17,500
700 do do	17

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Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- August 6th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotations buyers sellers
306,595,300\$	483,647,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	84\$000— 85\$000
60,000,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1895	1,000	827 000— 830 000
119,600	119,600	do 1897 6%	1,000	— 975 000
30,000,000	11,854,500	Bonds, 4%	1,000\$ 800\$, 200	— 2,500 000
51,585,000	22,035,500	Gold Loan, 1898, 6%	1,000\$, 500	— 1,800 000
	18,350,000	do do 1899, 4%	1,000\$, 500	— 1,835 000
Fct. 17,500,000	Fct. 17,500,000	do do 1899, 4%	1,000\$, 500	— 350 000
		State of Espírito Santo	1,000\$ 500\$, 500	850 000— 860 000
13,193,000	13,193,000	do do 1899, 4%	1,000	— 1,000
5,000,000	4,533,200	do do 1899, 4%	1,000	— 1,000
Fct. 65,000,000	Fct. 45,522,000	do do 1899, 4%	1,000	— 1,000
	4,000,000	do do 1899, 4%	1,000	— 1,000
5,000,000	5,000,000	do do 1899, 4%	1,000	— 1,000
600,000	600,000	do do 1899, 4%	1,000	— 1,000
10,000,000	—	do do 1899, 4%	1,000	— 1,000
25,000,000	22,459,600	do do 1899, 4%	1,000	— 1,000
2,500,000	—	do do 1899, 4%	1,000	— 1,000
540,000	514,800	do do 1899, 4%	1,000	— 1,000
400,000	400,000	do do 1899, 4%	1,000	— 1,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,090	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8500, Jan. 1900	300\$000— 305\$000
10,000,000	50,000	60,000	200	Comercio	200	3,120,000	6000, ditto 1900	190 000— 20 000
24,000,000	120,000	110,000	200	do 2nd series	200	80	2400, ditto 1900	75 500—
16,000,000	80,000	77,255\$	200	Construtor do Brazil	200	1,645,000	4000, Aug. 1899	10 000— 11 500
8,000,000	40,000	40,000	200	Credito Movel	200	2,760,000	2400, Jan. 1896	3 000— 5 000
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Credito Real do Brazil	200	853,079	12 1/2 ditto 1892	1 000—
750,000	15,000	15,000	200	Depositos e Juncos	200	200	Jan. 1900	75 000—
4,000,000	20,000	20,000	200	Pensionario Publico	200	17,926	3500, ditto 1900	20 000— 45 000
9,110,000	45,550	45,550	200	Illypothecho do Brazil	200	200,317	4500, July 1899	110 000— 112 000
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Lavoura e Comercio	200	364,557	4500, Jan. 1900	— 185 000
101,746,500	508,734	508,734	200	Nacional Brasileiro	200	200,000	18000, ditto 1900	175 500— 177 000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Republica do Brazil	200	17,480,079	6500, ditto 1900	126 000—
			200	Rio e Matto Grosso	200	391,700	6500, ditto 1900	20 000—
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	S. Paulo	200	7,571,450	8 1/2 ditto 1900	295 000— 295 000
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	Kura e Illypothecho	200	400,000	12 1/2 ditto 1895	134 000— 135 000
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	do 2nd series	200	2,185,246	2500, Jan. 1895	—
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	Commercial da Bahia	200	6,000,000	10 1/2 ditto 1898	—
7,000,000	35,000	35,000	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo	200	308,550	10 1/2 ditto 1899	190 000—
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes	200	140	8 1/2 ditto 1900	— 110 000
45,000,000	225,000	225,000	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	1,141,521	12 1/2 ditto 1895	—
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Lavradores S. Paulo	200	400,000	2500, ditto 1900	—
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	Mercantil de Santos	200	800,000	2500, Jan. 1895	—
10,584,610	52,920	52,920	200	S. Paulo	200	605,000	6 1/2 ditto 1899	—
			200	União de S. Paulo	200	400,000	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
£ 5,500,000	550,000	all	£ 10	Leopoldina	£ 10	—	2500 Feb. 1900	111\$000—
5,000,000\$	500,000	all	100\$	Minas de S. Jeronymo	100\$	51,985\$	—	30 000—
12,000,000	60,000	all	100	Machado e Campos	100	65,000	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	100	Mxamthinho	100	—	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	28,525	200	do 2nd series	200	2,901,489	Int. Sept. 93	3 290— 3 750
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Oeste de Minas	100	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	do	200	—	—	—
1,600,000	8,000	5,000	200	Quilombo	200	—	Int. Jan. 93	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	União Sorocabana-Manua	200	1,453,242	6 % June, 92	10 000— 14 000
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	União Valenciana	200	—	6500, Feb. 86	2 000—
			200	Sapucahy	200	45,710	—	17 000— 20 000
			200	Tecunaty e Araguaya	200	—	—	40 000—
			200	do	200	—	—	4 250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carloca	100\$	—	—	80\$000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carris Urbanos	200	168,732	—	155\$000—
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel)	100	6,971	1500, July 91	195 000—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico	200	64,448\$	3 000, May 1900	121 000—
12,000,000	60,000	59,320	200	S. Christoval	200	—	5 000, Jan. 99	130 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	100	Villa Lzabel	200	165,895\$	5 1/2 June 94	— 170 000
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco	100	34,499	4 000, Feb. 1900	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanza Maritima	200\$	350,000\$	9500, Jan. 1900	200\$000—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	—	—	25\$000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Savacrago Co-orden	200	—	10 000, Feb. 1900	300 000—
675,400	3,377	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos	200	30,598	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista	200	80	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
12,000,000\$	30,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	1,122,680\$	10500— Jan. 1900	175\$000— 190\$000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	Americo Fabril	200	275,979	7 000— Aug. 96	115 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Botafogo (Anilagem)	200	10,573	4 000— Feb. 1900	250 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brasil Industrial	200	150,000	— Jan. 1900	155 000—
15,000,000	75,000	all	200	Cartão	200	71,927	12 000— ditto 1900	200 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial	200	281,602	10 000— Feb. 1900	155 000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado	200	54,036	10 000— Feb. 1900	100 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	D. Izabel	200	189,282	30 000— Jan. 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulistana	200	200,000	12 000— Feb. 1900	180 000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira	200	92,814	10 000— July 98	200 000— 215 000
800,000	4,000	all	200	Magense	200	28,277	10 000— ditto 1900	150 000—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Minas Fluminense	200	14,143	10 000— ditto 1900	105 000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petroliana	200	11,613	12 000— Jan. 1900	210 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200	639,889	—	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens)	200	—	—	—
450,000	2,250	all	100	S. Felix	100	37,545	4 000— Jan. 1900	102 000—
360,000	1,800	all	100	Santa Izabel	100	35,854	— ditto 1900	—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	S. João	200	—	— ditto 99	—
2,600,000	13,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	71,567	— ditto 1900	150 000—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril	200	1,144,393	17 1/2—Aug. 99	190 000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	—	15000, July 97	55\$000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense	200	300,000\$	25 000, Jan. 1900	350\$000—
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Botafogo	200	15,381	1 500, ditto 99	6 000—
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confiança	200	2,337,379	8 000, Jan. 1900	400 000—
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Fidelidade	200	11,573	10 1/2, Aug. 91	10 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Garantia	200	6,379,144	5 000, ditto 99	145 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Geral	200	366,374	7 000, ditto 98	40 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Indemnizadora	200	252,000	8 000, ditto 1900	18 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Previdente	200	400,000	1 000, ditto 1900	10 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Properidade	200	19,000	1 500, ditto 1900	17 000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
500,000\$	10,000	all	50\$	Carros Tattersall Moreaux	50\$	42,378\$	1 500, Jan. 99	15\$000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory)	200	—	— Jan. 95	—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Docas de Santos	200	—	— Jan. 1900	300\$000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Empresa Industrial Brasileira	200	2,337,379	40 000, Jan. 1900	400 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Edificadora	200	11,573	10 1/2, Aug. 91	16 000—
25,000,000	125,000	25,000	100	Melhoramentos do Brazil	100	6,379,144	4 000, Feb. 92	100 000—
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	100	Garantia de Noticias (newspaper)	100	53,273	10 000, Feb. 95	90 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	50	Loteria Nacional do Brazil	50	1,547,529	10 000, May 1900	95 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	100	Matte Larangeira (Paraguay tea)	100	300,000	13 000, ditto 1900	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Motinhos Fluminense (cigar mill)	100	34,467	9 1/2, May 1900	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Saneamento do Rio de Janeiro (building society)	100	214,948	5 000, July 92	19 000—
9,312,500	46,562	33,128	100	Transporte e Carruagens	100	400,000	5 000, July 99	55 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Typographica do Brazil	200	70,674	6 000, Dec. 99	150 000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Uniao (water for ships)	200	29,997	— Jan. 1900	—

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